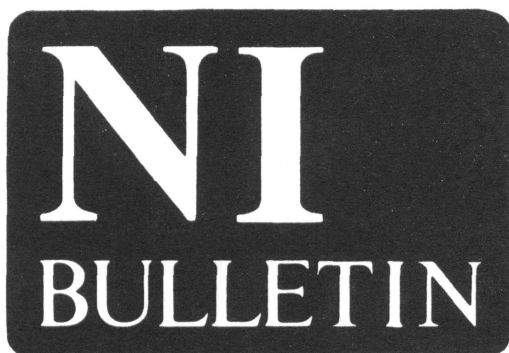


40 Years of service to numismatics

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INSIDE N.I.

MEMBERSHIP CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

New member applications and donations report will be in next month's *BULLETIN*.

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT

No Report this month

Granvyl G. Hulse, Jr., Book Librarian
James D. Haley, Periodical Librarian

A Coin of Cambodia Kingdom

The below illustrated coin is listed as KM #5, 2 PE or ½ Fuang. The coin illustrated in Krause, STANDARD CATALOG OF WORLD COINS, shows a coin that is about 14 mm in diameter. The one shown below is only 7 mm. Is the Krause coin enlarged, or was it illustrated with an incorrect size? Neither is indicated. The coin is uniface and does not have a date, it only has a crab thereon. Krause does not state the material. The coin below it (KM #6) is indicated as copper or billon. The coin below appears to be silver, but could be billon.



About Actual size (7mm)



(Enlarged)

THE TEAR DROP PULS OF THE JUNGARS

Mike Davis, Piqua, Ohio NI#2392

The Jungarian Khanate was formed by a confederation of nomadic Mongol tribes headed by the Choros tribe, and comprised most of the region of present-day Sinkiang, parts of Tibet, and various fringe areas. "Jungar" in Mongol means "left hand" or "east wing", but the tribe originated from western Mongolia.

The Choros chief, Khalakhula, broke away from the mainstream Mongols and became the first Jungar Khan in 1623. By the time of his death in 1636 an alliance was formed with the Kalmuk Mongols and the Jungarian Khanate extended to Ili in the west and Tibet in the south. There were also several unsuccessful attempts to claim Kazak territory.

In Tibet, they were received well at Lhasa, and Khalakhula's son, Baatur, was given the title Khong Tayiji by the Dalai Lama. This title means "sub-khan" or "crown prince" and is only given to descendants of Gengis Khan.

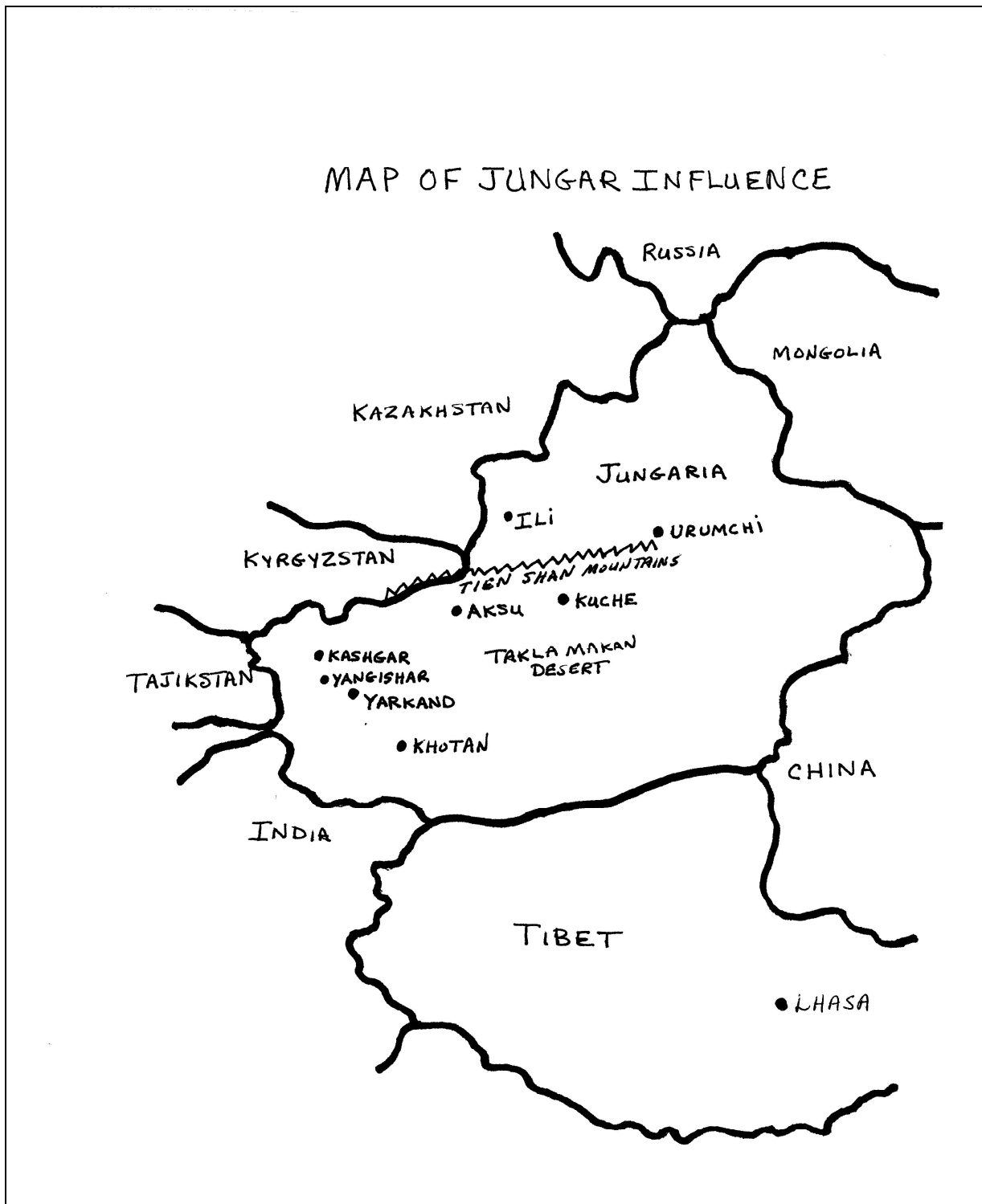
In 1670, Baatur's son, Galdan, aged 34, who was a Buddhist monk at Lhasa from age 13, was released from his vows by the Dalai Lama so he could avenge the death of his older brother, Sengge, who was assassinated by his half-brother, Chechen Tayiji. Under Galdan more nomadic tribes were absorbed, including the Yarkand Khanate. Two attempts at invading Mongolia were unsuccessful, as the Manchu forces there were too strong.

After Galdan's death in 1697, his nephew, son of Sengge, Tsewang Rabdan, became Khan. Under his reign Russian advances from the north were stopped and by 1700 the Kashgar Khanate was absorbed. Rabdan's cousin, Tsewang Dundop, led an army into Lhasa in 1717 to dethrone a new Dalai Lama that was chosen and backed by the Chinese, who were enemies of the Jungars. This unseating lasted only a few months when the Chinese sent two armies to Tibet to drive out the Jungars. At the same time, in 1720, the Chinese sent an army into Jungaria and captured the cities of Urumqi and Turpan.

It was during this time that puls were ordered to be made in the Khan's name. One of the mints used was at Yarkand, former capitol of the Yarkand Khanate. Rabdan died in 1727 and his son, Galdan Tsereng, also had puls made at Yarkand. These new puls could be exchanged at two old puls for one new pul.

After Galdan Tsereng's death, in 1753, Amursana, grandson of Rabdan, tried to claim title, but was driven out. He fled to Peking to appeal to the Chinese, who in turn, returned him with an army to control the area given to him by the Chinese, which area was one-fourth of the Ili khanate. Not pleased with this deal, Amursana turned on the Chinese garrison, killing any Chinese in sight. More Chinese armies were sent into Jungaria, where Amursana fled to Siberia and died of smallpox. There was a very large smallpox epidemic at this time that totally depopulated the Ili valley. This epidemic, in combination with Kazak and Russian advances from the west, and Jungar clans fighting to claim title, provided prime opportunity for the Chinese to invade in full force. By 1760, all Jungars that could be found by the Chinese were

exterminated. The region's name was changed to Sinkiang, meaning "new territory", and was repopulated with other ethnic groups by the Chinese, putting an end to the last Mongol nomadic tribe.

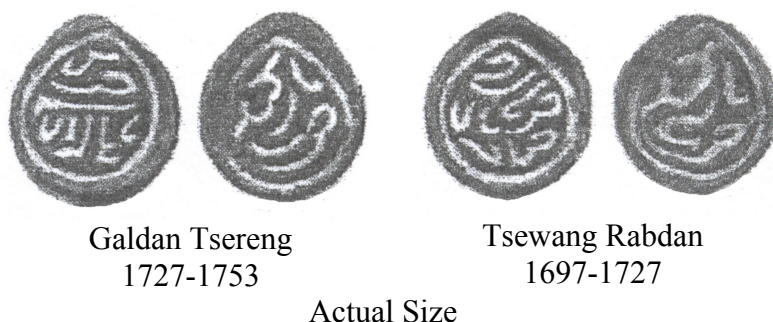


MAP OF JUNGAR INFLUENCE

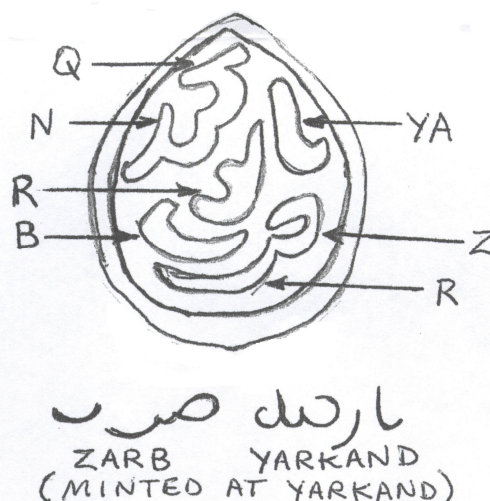
"Pul" means "copper money", a copper coin weighing 0.2 tael, with 50 pulis equaling

one denga (tangka), meaning “silver money”. The teardrop shape itself was used on many Turkestan tenga coins as part of the design well into the 19th century. I do not know the significance of this shape.

The teardrop-shaped coins listed in Krause as C#36-7.1 struck for Tsewang Rabdan are actually circa 1697-1727, and C#36-7.2 struck for Galdan Tsereng are circa 1727-1753. These two types listed are from the Yarkand mint, but there may have been other mints used. The typical pul of this type was, on average, sized 15.6mm x 17.8mm, 4.7mm thick, and 7.9 grams in weight. Another type from the time of Galdan Tsereng is the same diameters but only 1.5mm thick and 2.4 grams in weight.



Unknown reverse of
Galdan Tsereng (enlarged)



I have a couple of theories to explain the very inconsistent weights, sizes, and degradation of the legends. The same design was used at other mints in Jungaria, but still having Yarkand in the legend. This could have continued after the death of the

khan that originally authorized them. Another theory is that neighboring khanates attempted to copy them from examples on hand.

JUNGAR KHANS

Khalakhula, r.1623-1636 (first Jungar khan)
 Baatur Khong Tayiji, r.1636-1653 (son of Khalakhula)
 Sengge, r.1653-1670(elder son of Eaatur)
 Chechen Tayiji, r.1670(half-brother to Sengge)
 Galdan, b.1644, r.1670-1697(younger son of Baatur)
 Tsewang Rabtan, r.1697-1727(son of Sengge)
 Tsewang Dondup, r.1717-1720(cousin of Tsewang Rabtan)
 Galdan Tserang (Galdan II), r.1727-1753(son of Tsewang Rabtan)
 Dawachi, r.1753 (unknown relation)
 Amursana, r.1754-1757, grandson of Tsewang Rabtan

SPELLING VARIATIONS FOUND DURING RESEARCH

JUNGAR	GALDAN	TSERING	KASHGAR
JUNGGAR	GALDEN	TSEREN	QASHQAR
JUUN GHAR	KHARDAN	CEREN	
ZUNGHAR	KHARDIN	CHEREN	
ZHUNGAR		CHIRIN	
ZUNGAR			
DZUNGAR			
TSUNGAR			
SUNGAR			
YARKAND	TSEWANG	RABTAN	
YARHKAND	CE WAN	RABDAN	
YARKEND		ARABTAN	
YARKENT		ARBATAN	
YARKANT			
JARKENT			
YERKIYANG			

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SOME IDEAS ON FAKES AND IMITATIONS OF OTTOMAN COINS

Jurgen Mikeska (A reprint, Turkish Numismatic Society 1988)

Coin faking is as old as coin producing. At any time people have tried to make money on faking coins with less valued material.

Less is known about the fakes and imitations of Ottoman coins, and present here are some ideas on that event, and showing some samples, which are in the collection of Dr. Hans Wilski, Bad Soden and, my own collection.

What I have noticed during my research on this event is that most fakes, shown in literature, and found in the market, are copies of silver coins. This might be for the reason that gold coins have been more carefully examined, due to their higher value, and maybe have been taken out of circulation immediately. Often it is also difficult to distinguish, whether a coin is a fake, or only a bad production of the mint, mainly when the coin is of billon, like the Yuzluk coins of Selim III.

In my opinion, there are four main groups of fakes and imitations, which I show in the following article.

Coin faking by mint employees.

From more or less the beginning of the empire until the end of the second coin period, which ended with the reform of Abdul Medcid in 1255 year 6, mint employees must have faked coins.

In the Akçe period, it is very difficult to differ, whether the coins are fakes, or whether the coin is a manghir of same design as the akçe, as fakes have been made mainly of copper or billon. But with the production of bigger coins under Suleyman II, one can differ more between fakes and silver coins.

The fact that many fakes look as if struck from the same dies as the normal coins, give my theory power, that the coins must have been produced by mint employees with the same dies.

Maybe a shortage of silver, due to illegal takings of silver by the mints master, or just a profit making by mint employees are the reason for these facts. But unless historical documents are found, where these things are stated, everything is only a reason for discussion.

To the honor of the employees of the Ottoman mint(s), it should be stated that there is also the possibility of production of dies by somebody else. Mr. Kenneth M. MacKenzie showed in his article in Spink Numismatic Circular April 1978, issue about admirable copies from mints at St. Petersburg and Durlach (Baden / Germany) of Selim III and Mustafa IV silver and gold coins, that dies have also been produced outside the empire.

But nevertheless, the great number of coins, which are made with proper dies, shows that the mint employees must have taken part in coin forgery.

The following photos show some samples of this kind.



5 Para 1143 20 mm 2,13 gr copper (silver washed or plated)



20 Para 1143

29mm 10,76gr copper



Kurus Edirne

38mm 16,03gr copper (silver plated)



Altin Dimisq

19mm 2,50 gr gold with high copper alloy

Counterfeits made by somebody else

Under this section I have noted two different ways of faking. The casting of coins and the striking of coins. Cast coins are easy to differ from originals, due to the crude and poor surface, whereas coins struck by dies often only distinguish from originals by the material and the lesser weight.

Remarkable are the Kurus 1187 year 1 and year 2, which are look carefully stuck. Maybe they are emergency issues, or done by an enemy of the empire. This type occurs often in the market and is listed in several catalogs.

Also interesting is the Kurus 1187/2, which has the obverse of a Kurus produced since year 8 with the flower on the right side of the toughra, but the reverse shows the year 2, where the coin should have a dot on the obverse. Also of interest is the fact that the coin is of full silver.

Cast samples:



Kurus 1115 0 36 mm 16,51 gr copper alloy (bronze?)



Kurus 1143 0 38 mm 21,15 gr copper



Kurus 1171/810 38 mm 16,35 gr brass



Kurus 1187/20 37 mm 19,65 gr silver



2 Zolota 1171/81 0 42 mm 22,39 gr lead



2 Zolota 1171 0 44 mm 24,81 gr silveralloy



Yuzluk 1203/40 42 mm 30,42 gr copper

Minted Samples



Kurus 1099 0 38 mm 16,12 gr billon



Kurus 1187/1 0 37 mm 19,65 gr brass



Kurus 1187/2 0 37 mm 18,02 gr bronze

Coin imitations for trade purposes

As the article of Mr. MacKenzie shows, coins of the Ottoman empire have been copied by foreign sources for trade purposes. These coins are often better minted than coins of Ottoman mints, and of the correct weight, because they are not produced to fool people. They are produced to make it easier to trade on the border of the empire, where the Ottoman coins are well known, and accepted. For that reason, they are most probably not distinguishable from other Ottoman coins.

An interesting sample is a Sudan copy of a coin of Abdul Medschid, which has been produced for the reason mentioned before. The edge milling is crude like other coins of Sudan. A similar production is the coin shown in Krause Mishler catalog under Sudan KM no. 3 100 Piaster Gold: Misr 1255/2.



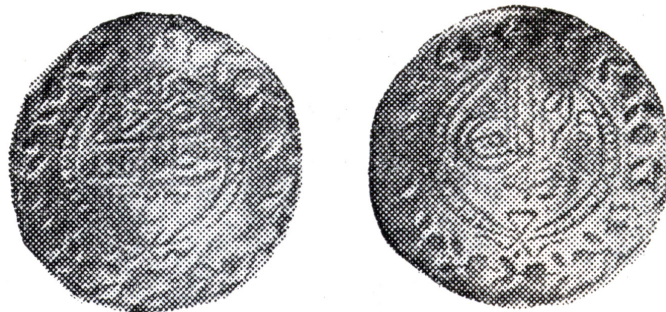
Sample: 20 Kurus 1255/9 0 37 mm 19,66 gr silver

Coin imitations for jewelry purposes

About this last group there is more information available, because it has been done only in the last period of the empire.

The social security for every woman was the jeweler, which was given to her by her parents and her husband. Due to tradition, the jewelry was often coins of gold or silver, which have been mounted. To imitate the richer woman, the poor man's woman often wear coin imitations of brass or gold plated brass. In the beginning, the brass was a rough imitation of a gold coin, because production of coins without the correct standard, or even coin production was very dangerous. Coin production was the right of the Sultan, and people who made too good copies would have been beheaded for this infringement.

But with western influence, and the weakened power of the Sultan, in the last period of the empire, coin imitating must have been permitted, except for those coins which have been current at the moment. Often this imitation bears a countermark, or has an incorrect year or something else to differentiate them from genuine coins.



Kurus 1223/kand 0 27 mm 2 gr tin alloy instead of regnal year sign kand = (engrave)



100 Kurus 1227/4 0 22 mm 6,83 gr gold countermark sah

I hope that this article has given some light on an interesting and unexplored field of the Ottoman numismatic, and that some more information will come to the knowledge of the numismatists who are interested in the field of Ottoman numismatic.

OPEC Annuls Colombian 25¢ (KM267)

It seems that in Colombia in 1979, the 5¢ coin had disappeared from circulation, and bus drivers were returning one 20¢ coin when changing \$2.00 paid on a fare of \$1.75, thus profiting the 5¢. Colombia, on a decimal system since 1847, used the standard coin of a 20¢ piece, not 25¢.

With permission of Dr. Jorge Restrepo, editor of Numis-Notas, journal of the Medellín numismatic club 'CINA', we reproduce and translate an article from the August 1979 edition of Numis-Notas. In 1979 the Colombian peso had a value of approximately US\$0.02.



“In Numis-Notas # 14 (June 1979), we announced the striking of the first Colombian coin with a face value of 25 cents. We commented on the circumstances of their origin, that in reality they were tokens made to complement the fare on metropolitan bus lines. At that time we asked ourselves if it was justifiable for the mint to expend finances greater than face value to make coins for such a finite purpose and life span.

“As it happens it took only than two months and things have changed such that the coin is no longer needed for anything because the bus fare of \$1.75 pesos (US\$0.035) that prompted the coin, was increased to 2.00 pesos (US\$0.04) due to a price hike of petroleum recently approved by OPEC.

“The majority of Colombians have never seen one of the coins or even know about the millions of pieces struck which have not entered circulation. Individually the public does not want to hold a quantity of such coins made to address such an insignificant problem, in that this is a new and unfamiliar denomination.

“For reference the Yeoman # is Y-104”.

Submitted by Herman Blanton

THE INVASION(S) OF PANAMA

David Gracey

The Isthmus of Panama is often called the “Crossroads of World Commerce” because of the use of the Panama Canal for access between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. It is also the bridge between North and South America and provided access between these continents for the movement of plants and animals and later people. People moved through Panama thousands of years ago and the descendants of these early migrants (and the first human invaders of Panama) are the San Blas Indians.

Most of the San Blas Indians live on a group of islands off the Caribbean coast of Panama. When the United States had military bases in Panama many of the San Blas men lived and worked on the bases while their families lived on the islands. Tokens were struck in the early 1970's for the San Blas Islands. The first token shows a dugout canoe under sail and a coconut palm. Later issues replace the dugout canoe with the portrait of a San Blas Indian woman with a large disc earring and wearing a headscarf. Under the coconut tree are 5 circles representing coconuts. The token was supposedly valued at “5 coconuts” or the equivalent of 25 cents (Rulau says 50 cents). A total of 6 different token designs were issued with the differences being the addition of a star to the right of the dugout canoe sail on the second issue and the presence of a date (78, 979, 80, 1986) on the earring. I suspect that most of these tokens were sold as souvenirs to tourists and collectors and were never used as tokens.



San Blas token

(See next picture for similarity of woman on coins and in photo)

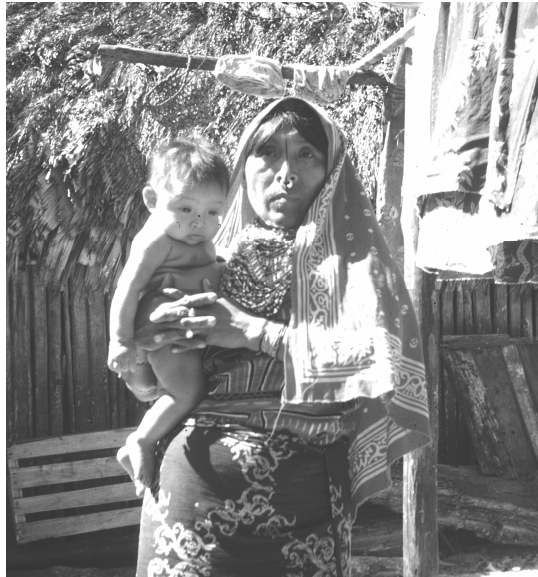


Photo of San Blas woman

The Panama 1 centesimo coin has a portrait of “Urraca”, another descendent of those “first invaders” of Panama. Urraca was a native leader who resisted the Spanish invaders.

The first European invaders were the Spanish. Vasco Núñez de Balboa was a leader of the Spanish explorers and settlers in Panama and the first European to see the Pacific Ocean. “Balboa” is the name of Panama’s currency and a portrait of Balboa is the design found on one side of Panama’s circulating coins. A statue of Balboa stands beside the sea wall in front of the US embassy. This statue is the basis of the design for the design of the 20 Balboas coin issued from 1977 to 1979. Other commemorative coins feature different renderings of Balboa. There are no portraits of Balboa and all the coin designs are based on the imagination of the designer.



20 Balboa coin (slightly reduced image)



Photo of Balboa statue

The town of Porto Bello was founded in 1600 and a customs house was built in 1630. Ruins of the customs house still exist. Once each year the gold and silver mined in Peru and Bolivia was shipped to Panama and a trade fair was held in Porto Bello. After the fair the Spanish treasure fleet sailed from Porto Bello with the year's treasure. According to contemporary reports, silver bars were stacked like wood outside the customs house. Only the gold was stored inside the building.



Photo of customs house ruins

Over the years the Spanish built a series of forts to protect Porto Bello. In 1668 the pirate Morgan led an invasion force that captured the town. He left with 250,000 pieces of eight (probably in the form of the famous “cob” coinage) and other loot.

In 1700 Morgan invaded Panama again, this time capturing Ft. San Lorenzo at the mouth of the Chagras River and traveling overland to attack Panama City. The pirates defeated the Spanish and proceeded to loot the town and track down townsfolk who had fled into the jungle. After completing their pillaging they set fire to the town. The city was moved to its present location and the ruins of Old Panama were left to the

jungle. Today the ruins of Old Panama are a suburb of Panama City. These ruins are a reminder of the Morgan led invasion and a national park. The cathedral tower is the most imposing part of the ruins and has been used on several numismatic items including the Panama 10 Balboas currency; part of a series of currency issued in 1941 and withdrawn within a few days. It has also been used on several medals issued for Panama.



Currency with vignette of Old Panama cathedral ruins



Vignette and Photo of Old Panama cathedral ruins

In 1739 the British declared war on Spain (known as the War of Jenkin's Ear). Seventy years after Morgan's attack on Porto Bello Admiral Edward Vernon boasted in Parliament that he would capture Porto Bello using only 6 ships. He sailed to Porto Bello with 6 ships, about 2500 men, and 370 cannon. When the treasure fleets were not present, Porto Bello was a lightly defended, sleepy fishing village with a small Spanish garrison. After a day of fighting, Vernon's men captured one of the forts guarding Porto Bello and on the next day the Spanish surrendered. The English forces stayed in Porto Bello for 3 weeks and demolished the forts. About 6 months later the English captured Fort San Lorenzo at the mouth of the Chagres River. Vernon returned to England a hero and medals were made celebrating his boast to "take Porto Bello with 6 ships only" and to celebrate his capture of Fort San Lorenzo. These medals were very popular, being worn by many people, used for card counters, and as playthings. There are also reports that they were used as tokens or currency. Over 125 different medals have been cataloged that commemorate this event. (As an aside,

Lawrence Washington named his estate Mount Vernon and George Washington kept the name when he inherited the property). Many of these medals feature an imaginary view of Porto Bello with its 3 forts and Vernon's 6 ships at the mouth of the harbor.

Porto Bello medals from AMERICAN COLONIAL HISTORY, by C. Wyllys Betts, showing Porto Bello's harbor and forts



During the Gold Rush, Panama was one of the routes by which the 49ers traveled to California. This was the first invasion by US citizens but most were just passing through. There are no tokens from this era.

The possibility of a canal linking the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans had been discussed for many years and in the 1880's a French company under the leadership of Ferdinand de Lesseps (builder of the Suez Canal) was formed. Bonds issued by the Compagnie Universelle Canal Interoceanique de Panama are the most common numismatic souvenirs from this "invasion". These have been described by Rulau in "Bank Note Reporter" and are frequently available. Tokens relating to the French canal effort are rare and expensive.



French stock certificate

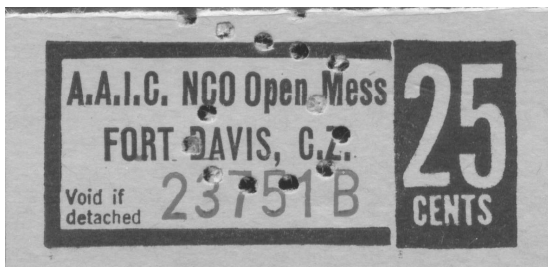
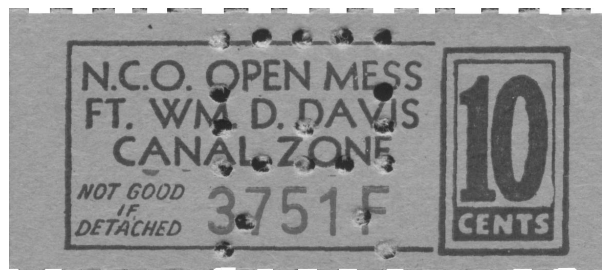
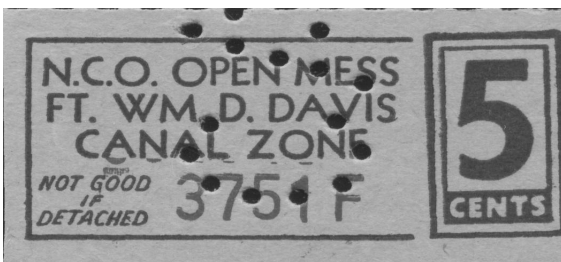
In 1903 Panama declared its independence from Colombia. What followed was a peaceful invasion of Panama by the United States and the builders of the Panama Canal. There are several medals commemorating the canal and the US / Panama relationship.



Panama Canal golden anniversary medal

With the construction of the canal the US also built a series of military installations to defend the Canal. Many of these installations issued tokens and chits for use in the base clubs. Tokens from Albrook AFB NCO Club, Camp Elliott, Corozal NCO Club, Ft. Amador NCO Club, Ft. Davis Officers Club, Ft. Kobbe NCO Club, Ft Sherman NCO Club, France Field NCO Club, and Howard-Albrook NCO Club have been cataloged. Cardboard chits are from several military installations.

Paper Chits used in the Canal Zone Military Installations



Tokens Used in N.C.O. Clubs



The most recent invasion occurred in 1988 when the United States occupied Panama City and ousted the government of Manuel Noriega. “Challenge coins” are presented to the members of a military unit and when those members meet in a bar or club they “challenge” each other to show their coins. The member who does not have his coin in his possession has to buy that round of drinks. There are “challenge coins” from several different military units dating from this period but they were issued in limited quantities and I have none in my collection.

Panama has also been peacefully invaded by immigrants from around the world and tokens from Panama carry names reflecting the diverse origin of its citizens. The reader may consult Rulau’s book “Latin American Tokens” for additional information. Thus can a short study of numismatic items inform us about the history of Panama.

Member Notice Page

Roger Desouches
45 Yardley Lane Chingford,
London E4.7RS England.

Wanted the following auction catalogues:

Any Numismatica Espanola between 1968 and 1992 (I need 13) Christensen sales 40, 19 and 64, Colonial Coins 4.5.76 and 3.6.78, Texas Numismatic Assn Convention sale 10.4.70, Frenches 24.4.74, Gallerie de Monnaies 13.2.82, Any Jess Peters sales between 1966 and 1971 (I need 16), Ponterio Sales 6, 31, 42, 48, 56, also Wm Alsenoy sales 5, 15 and 19 and others from Europe and Australia. Also any material on shipwrecks. I have a lot of spares to exchange or will give a reasonable price. Contact.
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Send 5 stamps for 54 page list of World Crowns and Half Crowns. Reasonably priced.

Have 2004 Poland 2 Zolte coins. Morswin and Donlosaskie \$3.00 each PPD. Have most 2 Zolte coins. Send SASE for list of Poland Coins.

Have 5 pages of Mexico Crowns. Cobs to Pesos reasonably priced. List sent on request.

A Note on Reading Some Abbreviated Dates on Arabic Coins

The dates on some Arabic coins do not use normal Arabic numbers. For example, some Seljuq coins after 640/1242 utilized abbreviated numbers. This form is similar to Ottoman numerals, or the shorthand symbols used for accounting by oriental shopkeepers.

	Normal Arabic	Form found on coins
1	أحد	اه
2	اثنين	لى
3	ثلاث	ل
4	اربع	او
5	خمس	ح or ه
6	ست	ل or /
7	سبع	مو or مو
8	ثمان	مد or مار
9	تسع	نو
10	عشر	usual form
20	عشرين	usual form
30	ثلاثين	usual form
40	اربعين	او
50	خمسين	ح
60	ستين	ر
70	سبعين	مو
80	ثمانين	مار
90	تسعين	نو
600	ستمائة	usual form